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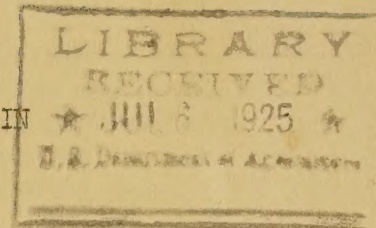
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SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON  
THE IBERO-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, SEVILLE, SPAIN  
April 17, 1927 - January 17, 1928.



On January 19, 1923, the Department of State was requested by the Spanish Ambassador to obtain the participation of the United States in the Ibero-American Exposition.

The Secretary's Office transmitted the Department of State's announcement to the following bureaus, and asked for a statement as to the probable value of participation, suggestions for appropriate subjects to be exhibited, and the angle from which it might be wise to present them:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Bureau of Animal Industry  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
Forest Service

Below is a synopsis of replies received:

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Suggested that "Here is an opportunity to advertise our staples, to get ideas before European representatives e. g. re our cotton qualities and standards; our wheat and corn and their uses; the character, quality, and standards of our animal products." Recommends only the compilation of a volume from the 1921-1924 Yearbooks to give a rather complete picture of American agriculture.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY Considers participation desirable purely to continue friendly intercourse with Spain; that the commercial aspects of the Exposition are, in general, not of importance, as the exchange of livestock has never been extensive between Spain and the United States; suggests rather limited participation - chiefly educational subjects supplemented by scientific features for the various phases of livestock and dairying. Bureau would be able to prepare new material or to select old material for reconstruction.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY The Bureau believes it does not have anything to gain through participation in such an exposition and infers from the Spanish Embassy invitation that cattle breeding and farm machinery are the chief agricultural interests of the Exposition. If the Department of State considers participation desirable, Plant Industry could suggest worth-while features of its work.

THE FOREST SERVICE Submits a summary of forest business between the United States and Spain, and of the latter's forest resources stating that "From a strictly Forest Service standpoint it is doubted whether it pays to divert any material part of our energies from our immediate tasks at home, which are in themselves far greater than our







resources, for the sake of the less tangible and immediate results obtainable at foreign expositions. A better ground than commercial advantage for such an exhibit would be the interchange of knowledge and goodwill with Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries of the New World. If an exhibit is made the main features should be:

- National Forest administration,
- Research work in forest products,
- Supplementary commercial exhibits.

Because of the conditions in Spain the following specific topics were suggested:

- Scientific range management,
- Samples of wood of American forest trees  
suitable for planting in Spain,
- Forest Products Laboratory tests-box tests,  
kiln drying, preservation of wood, etc.,
- Erosion,
- Irrigation in our Southwest, the most Spanish  
part of the United States and the territory  
with conditions similar to Spain's.

The Secretary's Office informed the Department of State under date of March 29, 1923, that the Department believes the Exposition offers an opportunity for the interchange of knowledge, friendly intercourse, and the extension of goodwill since probably it would not only draw a large attendance, but would be widely discussed in the Spanish-speaking countries of the New World. Should funds be available the Department would be glad to submit plans for an exhibit embodying such ideas as may seem feasible. It was also suggested that, from a commercial standpoint, an exhibit of agricultural staples and products for which markets exist in Europe might be feasible, e.g., cotton, wheat, and corn qualities, standards, and uses and the character, quality, and standards of our animal products. Also the inclusion of material on forest management, erosion, water conservation, irrigation, and scientific range management should be of especial interest to Spaniards, because of similar national problems and because the greater part of this work in the United States is done in the States most clearly related to Spain historically.

On May 7, 1924, the President transmitted a Message to Congress in which he quoted the views of the various Executive Departments and recommended that an appropriation of \$700,000 be made.

A resolution was introduced May 10, 1924, and passed March 3, 1925 known as Public Resolution 65, 68th Congress, authorizing an appropriation of \$700,000. Sections 5 and 8 of this Resolution provide

"Sec. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to collect and prepare suitable exhibits of the agricultural staples and products and forestal productions of the several States of the Union for exhibition at the exposition, and accompany the same with a report respecting such products and productions, including the qualities and standards of cotton, the wheat and corn produced, and their uses, the standards of which they are



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being marketed, and the character and quality of American animal products, to be printed in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, the expense of the same to be paid out of the appropriation hereinafter provided for."

"Sec. 8. That in order to defray the necessary expenses above authorized, including the salaries of commissioners and employees, the cost of preparing the various Government exhibits, transportation, installation, display, and return of exhibits, construction and equipment of building, and acquisition, preparation, and maintenance of site and grounds the sum of \$700,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available for the purpose of this resolution, and to remain available until expended or no longer required, all expenditures out of said appropriation being made subject to approval by the Secretary of State: Provided, That no indebtedness shall be incurred hereunder in excess of the amount herein authorized to be appropriated."

Hearings were held on this Resolution, May 21, 1925, before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions (copy attached) and reference is made to the Department of Agriculture on the following pages; 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13. On the latter page the space estimated reported by the Department of State, were, from the Department of Agriculture, at least 3,000 sq. ft., from the Department of Commerce, 3,000 sq. ft. and from the Department of the Interior, 2,000 sq. ft.

The United States Consul at Seville states that the Exposition will cover 2,400 acres and that the buildings will be of permanent construction. He thinks that the Exposition will not be completed by April 17, 1927, the opening date last announced, but that it will be delayed at least one year. In April, 1925, the Consul did not think the building program was proceeding on such a scale as would result in completion in two years. The chief causes of delay are lack of funds, of experience on the part of the Exposition Company, and of hotel accommodations. At present only 2,000 persons could be accommodated, so that several hotels must be planned, financed and erected before Exposition visitors can be cared for unless temporary dormitory accommodations are provided. These are being discussed and also the construction of a hotel for 5,000 guests.

On March 19, 1925 the Department of State informed the Office of Exhibits that while the Public Resolution merely authorized the appropriation of funds, it was possible, that, within a short time, some sort of tentative arrangement would be inaugurated by the Department of State to carry out the provisions of the Resolution when the funds were made available by Congress.



